

REMARKS

At the outset, the Examiner is thanked for the thorough review and consideration of the pending application. The Office Action dated May 17, 2006, has been received and its contents carefully reviewed.

Claims 3-6 and 13-35 are rejected to by the Examiner. Claims 3-6 and 13-35 remain pending in this application.

In the Office Action, claims 3, 4, 6, 16-32, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,750,813 to Ohwada et al. (hereinafter "Ohwada") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,232,944 to Kumagawa et al. (hereinafter "Kumagawa"). Claims 5, 13-15 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohwada in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,311,169 to Inada et al. (hereinafter "Inada"), and further in view of Kumagawa.

The rejection of claim 3 is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested. Claim 3 is allowable over the cited references in that this claim recites a combination of elements including, for example, "supplying data signals having a width enlarged in accordance with an increased distance from a source of the scanning signal to the signal wires." None of the cited references including Ohwada and Kumagawa, singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

The Examiner cites Kumagawa as teaching this feature of the present invention. The Examiner states:

However, Kumagawa teaches a LCD which includes supplying data signals (supplying data signals by the signal driving circuit 306, fig. 27, col. 34, line 38) having a width enlarged in accordance with an increased distance from a source of the scanning signal to the signal wires (the width of the compensating pulse control signal is varied for each drive IC, see col. 38, lines 66-67; the pulse width increases in the order of a. nearest, b. middle, and c. farthest, see col. 38, lines 52-53; a width of the compensating pulse varies in accordance with a location of the signal electrodes, display pattern or other factors, see abstract, three last lines) wherein an accurate data signal is applied to each of the plurality of liquid crystal cells such that a picture displayed on the liquid crystal panel is not distorted (the changing condition of the data signal controls in a proper period independently, see col. 17, lines 31-34, the vertical line crosstalk due to the distortion of the scanning voltage can be reduce, see col. 8, lines 31-33). (See OA page 4.)

In this citation, the Examiner identifies “data signals (supplying data signals by the signal driving circuit 306, fig. 27, col. 34, line 38) having a width enlarged in accordance with an increased distance from a source of the scanning signal to the signal wires,” but then goes on to identify a compensating pulse where “a width of the compensating pulse varies in accordance with a location of the signal electrodes.” These statements appear to be inconsistent as they refer to two different signals. In Kumagawa the data pulse or signal and the compensating pulse are two different signals. Kumagawa identifies a problem where the rms voltage value of the signal pulse is reduced from the ideal when data signal changes values. (See col. 13, lines 3-44.) In order to compensate for this lost rms voltage, a compensating pulse is added to the data signal whenever the data signal changes values. (*Ibid.*) It is to be noted that this compensating pulse is not applied when the data signal does not change. (*Ibid.*) So in the embodiment identified by the Examiner, the compensating pulse has its pulsewidth varied and is added to the data signal when needed. This does not result in the width of the data signals being enlarged, but rather just changes the rms voltage of the data signal pulse that includes the compensation pulse. Hence, Kumagawa does not teach “supplying data signals having a width enlarged in accordance with an increased distance from a source of the scanning signal to the signal wires.” Neither does Kumagawa teach supplying data signals having a width decreased. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 3 is allowable over the cited references.

Claims 4-6 and 13-35 have limitations similar to the limitation in claim 3 that is not taught by the cited references. Therefore claims 4-6 and 13-35 are allowable over the cited the references for the same reasons as state above with respect to claim 3.

The rejection of claim 5, 13-15, and 33 is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested. In rejecting these claims the Examiner cites Kumagawa as teaching “a LCD panel comprising supplying a scanning signal having a width varied in accordance with an increase distance from a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire (a width of the compensating pulse varies in accordance with a location of the signal electrodes, display pattern or other factors, see abstract, three last lines).” For the reasons cited above with respect to claim 3, Kumagawa fails to teach the limitation as asserted by the Examiner. Hence, claims 5, 13-15, and 33 are allowable over the cited references.

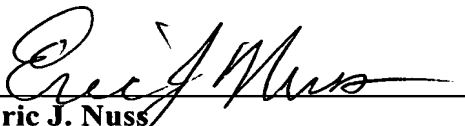
Applicants believe the foregoing remarks place the application in condition for allowance and early, favorable action is respectfully solicited.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at (202) 496-7500 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance. All correspondence should continue to be sent to the below-listed address.

If these papers are not considered timely filed by the Patent and Trademark Office, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, and any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 for any necessary extension of time, or any other fees required to complete the filing of this response, may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0911. Please credit any overpayment to deposit Account No. 50-0911. *A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.*

Respectfully submitted,

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